

MONEY TO BURN

Settled That Doctor Day Will Visit Japan.

KILLING TUBERCULOSIS CATTLE

Nine Found on One Waikiki Dairy.

Vaccination of School Children—Investigation of Charges to Take Place.

The Board of Health met yesterday with W. O. Smith, president, in the chair. There were present Dr. Day, Mr. Kelipio, C. A. Brown and Lansing. The minutes of the three previous meetings, special and regular, were read and approved.

President Smith stated that he had spoken with Sheriff Carter of Kauai regarding the water of Nawiliwili stream. He learned that the water was affected through running refuse and sweepings into the stream. The plantation manager, as well as the agents, were notified to abate the nuisance or prosecution would follow.

The usual reports were read from Dr. Myers on the act to mitigate and Mr. Kelipio for the fish account. Dr. Monsarrat was not heard from owing to illness.

Several letters were read from Mr. Myers, superintendent of the leper settlement, and action held over until the next meeting, when Mr. Myers is expected.

A letter from Mr. Elliott of Hilo was read, asking permission to erect an annex to the proper hospital there, provided the British residents raised sufficient funds for the purpose, in commemoration of the 60th year of Queen Victoria's reign. A discussion followed as to what plans the applicant had for the support of the annex when it was completed. President Smith took the letter, and said he would write for further particulars.

The resignation of Dr. Weddick, physician at Waiānā, was presented and accepted, and Dr. French given the appointment. Dr. Weddick retains his position at Ewa.

Dr. Howard reported 1,443 vaccinations during the past year. The doctor stated that some of the teachers had not been exacting in the matter of health certificates.

A letter from a man, whose son is a leper, asking that his son, who was brought from Kauai on Friday, be allowed to remain at the experiment station, Kalihī, six months for treatment, as the disease had not sufficiently developed to warrant his being sent to Kalawao. He would like to have him retained, also, for the purpose of enabling him to purchase a suitable outfit for the boy. Objections to his retention came from one or two of the members, who thought there was no necessity for his being kept here any longer. Whatever outfit he wanted could be sent him. President Smith said the boy had been here but a few days, and it seemed as though no harm could follow his remaining here at least a few weeks. Practically this was a final parting, and he would favor his remaining here until the second trip to the settlement. Carried.

Rev. Alexander Mackintosh wrote to the board, asking that some provision be made for George Woods, the ball player. Woods is now in the last stages of consumption, and is without a home or funds. His case being incurable, he could not be received into Queen's Hospital. He would ask that the board do something for him. President Smith said that as the young man's mother is a Hawaiian he was entitled to admission into Luna-lilo home, and he would make inquiry there and see what may be done.

The president read two letters—one from Dr. Eldredge, the other from Dr. Jordan—relative to the contagious diseases in Hong Kong and the Japanese ports. In this connection he spoke of the necessity for Dr. Day making a visit to those ports for the purpose of familiarizing himself with the conditions there and the manner of carrying out the quarantine. The expense of the trip would not be large, and would amount only to his traveling expenses and a small allowance during the two months he would be gone. He would like to know the opinion of the board on the subject. If any one thought the expenses of the case did not warrant the expense, he would like to know it.

"The matter of expense would be trifling," Mr. Smith said. "The steamship company should do in this case as they did when we went, so that the steamship fare won't cost anything. Our whole journey to Japan and China amounted to only \$398, besides the \$400 given to Dr. Wood as remuneration. Dr. Day would receive the same."

There being no one to oppose the measure, and as it was settled that the money could be taken from the quarantine fund, Mr. Lansing made the motion that the amount be expended in this manner. Mr. Brown made the second and the bill passed.

Dr. Shaw, acting for Dr. Monsarrat, reported six cows affected with tuberculosis. According to the rule, both physicians should be present when cows were killed and post-mortems held. It was suggested that Dr. Alvarez be present in place of Dr. Monsarrat, who is ill.

On motion of Dr. Alvarez, it was decided to take portions of the organs

affected with tuberculosis from each cow killed and seal them in a jar, to be used in the event of a suit for damages being brought against the Government for the loss of stock. Dr. Shaw exhibited the heads of each cow examined and of those condemned. It is said that the nine cows already condemned are from one Waikiki dairy, but the owner's name will not be given out by the veterinary physicians, for fear of injury to the man's business.

After disposing of the cattle business, President Smith announced to the reporters that he would have to ask them to retire, as there was to be an executive session, at which certain charges against a member of the board would be investigated. They were matters of a purely personal character and not for publication. It was learned after the meeting that C. A. Brown had announced his desire to have the Waikiki quarantine affair investigated, and that he would ask a few days' time to consult with his lawyer and get his witnesses together. The investigation, yesterday, had nothing to do with the Waikiki affair or Mr. Brown.

TO MAKE MONEY

Kohala Correspondent Has More to Say.

Doesn't Pretend to "Know It All." Merely a Business Proposition.

MR. EDITOR:—In your several criticisms of my few remarks in a recent letter, bearing on the present and future conditions of the Islands' main industry, especially regarding its labor supply, you make the sweeping assertion that most of those who do not agree with your reasoning are either "mercenary or selfish" creatures at best, bent on making money regardless of all other considerations.

I do not think in this wicked, selfish world of ours you will find many poor philanthropists. It is only when they have money and want more money that they can afford to be philanthropic and generous. Now, Mr. Editor, I do not think you came to these Islands for fun, any more than your mercenary friend did. I frankly admit that I came here to improve my condition in life and to make money. And I fancy your motive in coming here was the same. You hope to make money by your pen. And I hope to make it from sugar.

In connection with your business you adopt all the most modern inventions in the art of printing in order to cheapen the cost of your production and successfully compete with your rivals, but you do not give pensions to the several employees your modern methods have thrown out of employment. You only adopt these methods to encourage applied science and with no mercenary or selfish object in view—oh, no! You are engaged in your business for profit, Mr. Editor, just as much as I am in mine.

Those engaged in the sugar industry of these Islands can point with pride to their modern methods of cultivation and manufacture, all of which has entailed immense outlays of money to accomplish the desired results. I take issue with you when you make the statement that I or any of the planters have ever posed as "know-it-all individuals." On the contrary, in order to make the industry the success it has been, as an intelligent class of men, they have sought the aid of science to assist them in the development of their business, and they have readily adopted theory in connection with their own practical knowledge and experience.

Your simile of the small farmer, who cultivates his few acres, having been assisted by theorists is in the main correct, but is it not a fact that the brainy men who have done so much for agriculture in the United States and Germany are professors of the art, attached to regular agricultural bureaus, which are supported and maintained by their respective Governments.

You call my attention to the double rate of wages paid white labor over that of the negro in the vast borders of the Southern States. Will you kindly further enlighten your correspondent and your numerous readers from the census which you quote as to the particular labor the white man performed. Your correspondent spent a short time some years ago investigating the sugar industry, especially regarding labor, and the wages paid the same. And he did not at that time see any white men employed as laborers. The proprietor of the plantation (whose guest he was), in fact, informed him that in connection with ordinary field work they could not afford to employ white labor, but that all positions of trust and responsibility were filled by white men.

Your quotation from a Louisiana sugar planter's experience and comparison of cost of production between the Southern States and the Straits Settlement may be the case at the present day, but it was not so a few years ago. Then sugar was raised cheaper than in any other part of the world; and though they have cheap labor (costing a little more than \$2 per month, however), they also have brainy men there, too.

But the altered conditions of the Straits Settlement and adjacent Islands are not difficult to answer. They used to find a ready market for their produce in India, but the bounty-fed sugars of Europe, even that same sugar produced from the beet, which is so much "richer in its saccharine content" than the natural sugar cane, and which has made the sugar cane planter "stand aghast with awe" at the wonderful revolution of science. It will truly require a much sharper pointed needle than your statement, Mr. Editor, to puncture his brain, so that he can understand it all.

It is news, indeed, to me that any one ever sneered at the profitable production of sugar from the sugar beet

in the United States, with a higher-priced labor than obtains in the production of sugar from the sugar cane. It is, however, a well-known fact that if the price of sugar should drop to a certain figure, viz.: \$45 per ton, there would be no margin of profit in the production of the sugar beet and more than in the production of the sugar cane. Let us hope that the sugar-beet industry in the United States may be to the sugar industry generally a blessing in disguise, as it may be the indirect means of curtailing the European production and eventually the abolition of the pernicious bounty system (which is the root of all the evil).

Then, when the sugar industry again becomes a sure stable one, the dream of the great theorizer may, perhaps, be realized, and these fair Isles become a happy and peaceful Altruria. I am, etc.

YOUR KOHALA CORRESPONDENT.

April 22, 1897.

ONE HUNDRED TINS

Henry Peter Snags Opium on Australia.

Nieper, Expressman and Barry, Steward, Arrested—Little Game Was Not Successful.

The Australia arrived yesterday morning with a quantity of opium on board, and the Custom House officials, watching every corner and every move, succeeded, later in the day, in capturing 100 half-pound tins neatly done up, 20 in each of five larger tins.

Inspector Henry Peters was detailed by Port Surveyor Stratemeyer to search the washing from the saloon. This was done up in bundles and placed on the upper deck. J. Barry, the second steward, and one of the men assisted Peters in the work of searching the bundles. Two of these were done up well and Peters scratched "O. K." in blue letters on each. Barry asked if they could be taken away, and was answered in the affirmative. O'Brien, one of the waiters, was standing near, and Barry instructed him to take the bundles away. Instead of taking them directly to the wharf he took them below.

This move seemed somewhat suspicious to Peters, and he motioned to Inspector Maunoha to come to him.

"Two bundles have gone below. Chase them up and stand by them," said Peters. Maunoha went below, but he could get no track of the bundles.

A little bird whistled something in Peters' ear just then. He marked the remainder of the bundles on deck with crosses and then walked forward with

his eyes peeled. This was the chance the people in possession of the first two bundles was looking for, and they passed them out upon the wharf, together with some others.

Port Surveyor Stratemeyer happened to come along just then, and, Peters, whistling softly, held up two fingers and pointed at the same time to the washing being piled into Nieper's transfer wagon. Nieper himself was driving. Stratemeyer questioned Maunoha and obtained the necessary information. Then he ordered all the bundles searched and found, as suspected, a lot of opium in the two bundles marked "O. K." One hundred half-pound tins in all were found.

Stratemeyer took Nieper in charge and escorted him to the police station, where the charge of unlawful possession of opium was registered against his name. Later on Maunoha arrived with J. Barry and P. O'Brien, against whom the same charge was preferred. Nieper and Barry were released on \$500 bail each. The case will probably come up for preliminary trial in the Police Court today.

TREATED LIKE COOLIES.

Chinese Diplomats Didn't Like Hawaii's Courtesy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 17.—The Chinese Minister to Washington speaks with much indignation about the treatment he received in Honolulu while the Gaelic was in quarantine. He declares that a studied insult was offered to him by the authorities.

No courtesies were offered to him as the Ambassador of a great nation. His high rank was utterly ignored. No communication was sent to him by the Foreign Office. No regrets were officially made that circumstances prevented the landing of the passengers. He was treated as if he were merely a "coolie." He says that the officials do not know what good manners are. He admits that the quarantine was proper enough, but he says it was not impartially carried out. He saw the port officials boarding the ship without precautions. He saw the ship's agent going in and out, and a man supplying vegetables was permitted to enter the ship and leave it without any precautions being taken.

Goo Kim was not allowed to see him. If the Government had been considerate or courteous, it would have arranged it, in some way, so that Mr. Goo Kim could have held interviews with him without any danger of spreading an infectious disease. He says he has had enough of the Hawaiian Islands, and hopes that neither he nor any Chinese officials will ever stop there again. It was suggested by a member of his suit that a salute by the Government battery would have exhibited a desire to show courtesy.

The largest diamond in the world has arrived in London from Kimberly, South Africa. It is said to be worth \$2,500,000 uncut.

TIMELY TOPICS

29th April, 1897.

The "Australia" brought the news yesterday that a special commissioner had left Yokohama on board the warship "Naniwa" for the purpose of investigating the recent difficulty with the Japanese immigrants here.

The prevailing sentiment is that no trouble need be apprehended on that score, and that after a little "roasting" the whole affair will blow over.

While on the subject of "roasting," perhaps it would not be out of place to mention the

Champion Roaster,

A handy iron box that can be placed on any stove and which will roast Fish, Flesh, Fowl or Potatoes deliciously, selling at \$2.50, and a Strauds'

Self-Basting Pan,

Made of enameled iron, and a thing every household should possess, particularly as it costs \$1.50 only.

Did you ever hear of

Telescope Coffee Pots?

They are constructed with an inner chamber, extending one-sixteenth of an inch from the bottom of the pot, thus preventing any possible escape of steam and aroma.

We have them in four sizes: Pints, One, Two and Three Quarts.

A fresh supply of the famous

Blue Flame Oil Stoves

Three and Four Burners, came to us by last steamer. We have cut the prices down to \$22 and \$25, respectively.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

286 FORT STREET.

Diphtheria and Smallpox In Our Midst

Ought to cause people to feel uneasy unless they have thoroughly looked after the sanitary conditions about their homes. And have seen that they have been disinfected with

DISINFECTINE.

The cheapest and best safeguard against fevers and kindred ailments occurring during the warm summer months is the free use of disinfectants on the premises and within the household.

Naturally you wish to know which is the best and most reliable. By purchasing a bottle of DISINFECTINE you have obtained it.

POWERFUL.

When Disinfectine was first placed on sale, it was prepared in small quantities, but, being a good thing, it was soon appreciated, and the demand constantly increased until we are now manufacturing it in quantities of several hundreds of gallons at a time, by so doing it has enabled us to reduce the price and give our customers MUCH FOR LITTLE.

EFFECTIVE.

The effect produced on Fleas, Roaches and Mosquitoes by freely sprinkling a well diluted solution about the house is remarkable. It instantly kills fleas on dogs. Price from 25c. upwards.

Hollister Drug Co.

SOLE PROPRIETORS.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron bark "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Pfleger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES. A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmires, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Cravats, Etc.

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A FULL ASSORTMENT. Silesias, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Molekins, Meltons, Serge, Kammgarns, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reichen & Selter Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc. American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Cautic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages. Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlap, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates. Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks. Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

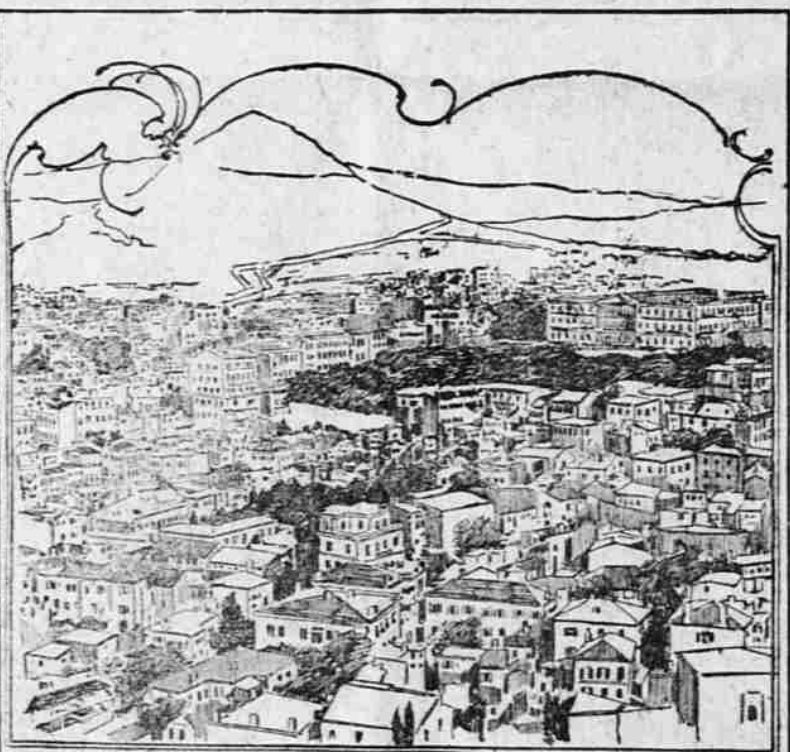
For Scrofula, Scoury, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scoury Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Cures the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising. As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World. Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LANCET AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.



VIEW OF MODERN ATHENS.

Athens, the capital of Greece, is now the cynosure of all eyes. The Piræus, the port of Athens which the powers will block, is only a few miles southwest of the capital. The entire population of Greece is only about 2,200,000.

A SAD IRON

May not be the liveliest thing to have about the house, but every housekeeper seems to like to have the quiet little thing about; and after all, if you warm them up, they will help you smooth things. Also if you should cook a

Tailor's Goose

you would find it the toughest thing to eat you ever tried; but no more useful article can be found when you are not hungry, and only want to press out coats and such articles. Our line of IRONS for family, shop, or country store

is only one of the thousand and one lines of HARDWARE we carry.

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Vapo-Resolene

Cures while you Sleep

Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.

Cresolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.

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